AMENDMENTS

In the Specification:

Page 1, line 9, insert the heading:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Page 1, line 35, to page 3, line 3, amend the paragraph as follows:

Among the partially coupled prostheses which permit a rotation movement, two types are to be distinguished. In the first type, the entire load is transmitted via the intermediate joint component which, in relation to the tibial part, forms a rotation bearing, and, in relation to the femoral part, forms a flexion hinge joint (DE-C-26 60 623). Since in this case the condylar sliding surfaces are intended only for a flexion movement, they can be designed congruent with the opposite surfaces. The opposite surfaces are therefore made concave with the same radius of curvature. The second type of partially coupled prostheses transmits the load not via the intermediate joint component, but directly from the condylar sliding surfaces to tibial sliding surfaces cooperating with these (EP-A-174 531). In this case, not only does a flexion movement take place between the condylar sliding surfaces and the tibial sliding surfaces, but also the rotation movement. For this reason, the tibial sliding surfaces should not be made congruent with the condylar sliding surfaces. If they are to permit a free rotation movement, the tibial sliding surfaces have to be flat. In general, however, they are allowed to slope slightly upward in front of the area in which they cooperate with the condylar surfaces when the femoral part and the tibial part have the same anteroposterior alignment (area of normal contact). This has the effect that, in the event of rotation, the condylar sliding surface displaced forward in relation to the tibial sliding surface during the rotation is lifted. This generates, under the load transmitted from the joint, a restoring torque which ensures that the prosthesis parts, as soon as is possible, return to their normal position of having the same anteroposterior alignment. During the rotation relative to the tibial part and the thereby obtained lifting of the femoral part, the rearwardly migrating

condylar surface loses its contact with the tibial sliding surface. The entire load then has to be transmitted on the other side, which leads not just to increased wear, but also to an undesired bending moment in the area of the rotation bearing. It is from this prior art~~, indicated in the preamble of claim 1,~~ that the invention starts out.

Page 3, line 31, insert the heading:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Page 3, line 32, to page 4, line 2, amend the paragraph as follows:

Starting out from the prior art as indicated ~~in the preamble of claim 1~~ above, the object of the invention is to improve force transmission between the prosthesis components in the event of rotation about the longitudinal axis of the tibia. The solution lies in the ~~feature of claim 1~~ features of the invention as disclosed herein.

Page 5, line 9, insert the heading:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Page 5, line 21, insert the heading:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

At the end of the application, insert the Abstract set forth on the sheet attached in the Appendix.